

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1890. TEN PAGES.

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## THE FORCE BILL IN THE SENATE.

A VARIETY OF OPINIONS GIVEN.

Amos Cummings Thinks That the Bill is Dead.

A SUBSTITUTE FROM MR. BLAINE.

Who Prefers a Congressional Reapportionment

AS THE BEST WAY OUT OF THE WOODS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—[Special.]—"That will do the work. That will kill the bill," said Congressman Amos K. Cummings, of New York, as he read The Constitution's interviews from people all over the south, in regard to the boycott movement.

Indeed, it is true that the force bill is, and has been for three days, growing weaker and weaker every day.

The opposition of THE CONSTITUTION, and its proposed boycott, has told among the business men and manufacturers of the north. They are protesting vigorously against the passage of the damnable measure. Republican senators are receiving scores of letters daily from the leading business men of the various states, imploring them not to vote for the outrageous and unjust bill.

On the other hand, such rabid republicans and shrewd politicians as Hoar, Sherman, Teller and Chandler are raising the cry that the south is threatening to boycott the north and again secede if the force bill passes. They are denouncing those republican senators who are opposing the bill as "cowards, who are afraid to vote for the interests of their party in the face of rebel threats, which will amount to nothing—which, indeed, are only the vapors of unreasoned confederates."

Indeed, the rabid element is using such arguments for all they are worth, and this morning there was some wavering among the opposition. A few of them said that while they would fight to the death, yet, if it was made a party measure, and the bad features expunged from the bill, they might vote for it.

THE OPPOSITION MORE CONFIDENT.

Later in the day, however, the opposition element, led by Teller, Walcott and Plumb, became more confident than they have ever been of smothering the bill.

MR. BLAINE'S PLAN.

Mr. Blaine proposed a plan, which was immediately greeted with enthusiasm, and with which the opposition republicans expect to smother the bill. Mr. Blaine's advice is for the republican party to cast aside the force bill and proceed immediately to cultivate the Farmers' alliance, which, with proper recognition from the G. O. P., would break the solid south. Then, before the session of congress adjourns, pass a reapportionment bill which will give the republicans a majority in the next house, as a majority in the next house is all that even the house republicans care for. The republican opponents of the force bill have hopes that Mr. Blaine's idea will be adopted.

Everyone in both parties recognizes, and many republicans admit, that the object of the force bill was simply to perpetuate the republican party in power, and if that can be reached without injury to the business interests of the country, the more conservative republicans would prefer to adopt the plan which would create the least friction and discord.

The question now is, can a reapportionment bill be passed in time to readjust the representatives in the next congress?

Superintendent Porter says he can furnish the figures by or before the 1st of September, and by the 1st of October many republicans believe a bill can pass congress. However, if the democratic states are to lose representation, it is quite certain the democratic senators would see that the bill was not passed in time to apply to the next election.

THE CAUCUS TO COME.

However, the republican senators will caucus on the force bill the latter part of this week. Its fate will then be decided. Its opponents have strong and well grounded hopes that the bill will be allowed to go over, while on the other hand Senator Spooner today asserted that the bill would be passed at this session of congress, and that he could have said for nothing better to have forced all the republicans into line for the bill than the talk of boycotting that is going on in the south. Such threats, he says, will make all northern republicans a unit for the bill.

Thus opinions vary according to personal desires. The chances are now slightly against the passage of the force bill. Should the rabid element, however, win the fight, many of the violent provisions of the Lodge bill, such as troops at the polls and a house to house canvass by supervisors, will be stricken out.

The most vicious feature of all, federal returning boards, whose returns shall be accepted in preference to the certificates of governors of the states, would be retained.

E. W. B.

MONEY FOR THE INDIANS.

The Indian Appropriation Bill—A Dull Day in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The senate met at 11 o'clock a. m. Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed.

The paragraph appropriating \$8,000 to the Indians in Minnesota (full and mixed blood) heretofore belonging to the Medawakauton band of Sioux Indians, and who have severed their tribal relations, gave rise to a discussion in the course of which Mr. Dawes gave an interesting history of these Indians. They had given notice to the whites of the intended Sioux massacre in Minnesota in 1862, and had aided in protecting a white woman and children on that occasion. They had then separated from the hostile Sioux, who had been, to the number of 25,000, located by General Har-

ney and others in a territory comprising 41,000 square miles, and where it was then thought they would be forever remote from white settlements.

Commissions and committees of the senate had been sent out for the purpose of negotiating with the Sioux. A fair and honest plan had been submitted to the senate, and voted down because it proposed to pay them only \$500 for their lands. Finally an agreement had been made that they were to receive \$120 for their lands. This constituted a very large fund, which is now held for them in the treasury, and is to be used in the best way to educate and educate them.

A proposition was made by Mr. Teller that Indians who had severed their tribal relations and for whom the proposed appropriation was intended, should be paid out of the funds held for the Sioux, but Messrs. Dawes and Davis argued that that could not be done, and Mr. Teller withdrew the proposition.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The discussion was temporarily suspended, and Mr. Morgan, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a substitute for the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Pasco.

The substitute was read and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the president be, and hereby is, respectfully requested (if not incompatible with public interest) to communicate to the senate any information in his possession touching the alleged arrest and imprisonment of A. J. Ayer by the authorities of Cuba, and what action, if any, has been taken in respect thereto.

After further discussion the pending paragraph in the Indian bill was somewhat modified and was then agreed to.

The amendment inserting an item of \$10,000 for the prosecution of a suit by the United States as trustee and guardian of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina against William H. Thomas and others, to settle and enforce certain rights of these Indians, gave rise to a long discussion. The vote by yeas and nays resulted—yeas 18, nays 20, less than a quorum.

THE ROLL WAS CALLED, and only forty senators answered to their names.

A motion was made by Mr. Edmunds, directing the sergeant-at-arms to request the attendance of absent members.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 13; and the names of absentees were furnished to the sergeant-at-arms.

Pending the execution of the order, Mr. Morgan moved to adjourn, but that motion was defeated—yeas 11, nays 27.

Mr. Morgan said that he had made the motion to adjourn, supposing that that was in accord with the wish of the gentleman in charge of the bill. It was now 6 o'clock, and the senators had been in the chamber since 11 o'clock in the morning. He had no idea that the matter would be made a party matter.

Mr. Edmunds said that the senate had some business to transact, relating to the interests of every farmer, every manufacturer, every tradesman, every importer, and every laborer in the United States. That bill had been introduced for a calendar for a year, and the end of the last fiscal year had been passed, with several appropriation bills still undischarged. If the senate could not get on with its business, could not get a quorum to attend to it, he wished that fact to be understood, so that the rest of the senators might go home.

COCKRELL SCORES EDMUNDS.

Mr. Cockrell remarked that he had been in the chamber since 11 o'clock, and had regretted all day the absence of the distinguished senator from Vermont. It was painful to him that the senator had not been present to assist in the discussion of the Indian appropriation bill and in the transaction of business, but now that senator came in fresh from his slumber and rest, and would compel the rest of the senators to stay all night.

Mr. Edmunds said that the application of Mr. Cockrell's remarks to him was quite unjust. He had been in the capital since 10 o'clock this morning, attending to business in his committee room and coming into the senate chamber to vote whenever a vote was being taken.

Mr. Teller expressed the opinion that it was unfair for the senate to remain in session after 6 o'clock, and said that he would go home to dinner daily at that hour. He moved that the senate do now adjourn.

The presiding officer, Mr. Ingalls, declined to entertain the motion on the ground that no business had transpired since the senate refused to adjourn. He also declined to entertain an appeal from that ruling on the ground that there was no quorum present.

Finally he did consent to recognize a motion ordering the sergeant at arms to compel the attendance of absent senators, and so the making of that motion constituted "business," a motion to adjourn was made, entertained and agreed to, and at 6:30 o'clock the senate adjourned till tomorrow, at 11 a. m.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The House Devotes the Day to Its Discussion.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—In the house Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, submitted the report of the committee on elections in the West Virginia contested election case of McGinnis vs. Alderson. The report, which is in favor of the contestant, was ordered printed and laid over.

Mr. Conger, of Iowa, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported back the resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to why trade dollars held in the treasury as legal tender, but not used as such, were not melted down.

Discussion of the bankruptcy bill was then resumed.

Mr. Abbott, of Texas, criticized the measure in many of its provisions. He would approve of a bankruptcy bill which would do justice to an honest debtor and which would protect an honest creditor against a dishonest debtor.

Mr. Catehings, of Mississippi, approved of the measure. While he admitted that there had been abuses under the old law, he agreed that the general outcome of that law had been bad. He thought that the general effect of the law of 1867 had been of great benefit to the country.

It was argued, in opposition to the pending measure, that it was asked for by the commercial interests and not by the agricultural interest. It was also argued that the measure was a measure of legislation (if it might be dignified by such a term), was simply preparing a measure to be sent over to the senate, in the hope that that body would make a law that was of some account and might be properly placed on the statute books.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, gave his adherence to the bill. It is some particulars, it is for trading people. It is not for the interest of the farmer. It was not for the interest of the farmer.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, did not believe that the time had come when the country was in a condition as to population, labor and wealth to adopt a permanent bankruptcy system. There was no exigency for a bankruptcy law to remedy evils of any condition of depression or widespread bankruptcy indebtedness. The pending bill was one framed for great commercial centers; for crowded populations; for trading people. It was not for the interest of the farming class. It was strongly in the interest of men who transacted their business on commercial paper. It was a hard, unjust and wholly unjust measure to the agricultural interests of America.

Other members who debated the bill from every standpoint, from extreme opposition to absolute favor, were Messrs. Frank of Missouri, McCord of Wisconsin, Perkins of Kansas, Kelly of Kansas, Pool of Arkansas, Adams of Illinois, Kerr of Iowa, McCauley of New Jersey, Buchanan of Virginia, Bonner of Louisiana, and E. B. Taylor of Ohio.

The bill went over and the house, at 5:15, adjourned.

## ATLANTA'S PROTEST WILL BE MADE TODAY.

THE BUSINESS MEN CALLED TOGETHER

To Take Action on the Iniquitous Force Bill.

AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP THIS MORNING

Atlanta's Business Men Meet at the Chamber of Commerce.

COME OUT AND EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS.

Chamber of Commerce.

At Eleven O'clock Today!

This morning, at 11 o'clock, at the chamber of commerce, the citizens of Atlanta will meet to protest against the passage of the iniquitous force bill.

Every man in Atlanta who can do so should be there.

This uncalculated, sectional, partisan, bitter measure is aimed at the south and at the rights of the southern people, and

Today is Atlanta's time to protest against it. The call for the meeting is an informal one, and every man who has Atlanta's interest at heart is invited to be present.

The business men of Georgia, through their representatives who come as delegates to the Merchants' convention, will unite with the Atlanta business men, making Atlanta's protest the protest of all Georgia.

This Merchants' convention meets at the chamber of commerce at 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the convention will take a recess that the delegates may participate in the meeting of Atlanta business men. These delegates come from all parts of Georgia and they are representative men. When they read of the force bill meeting they asked, with one accord and with great earnestness, that they might be permitted to participate; and to do this at their own suggestion, it was decided that their convention should take a recess, as indicated. They will be there in force, and they will raise their voices in the general protest against the measure, and will add their counsel in the consideration of the best course for the south to pursue to meet the bill if it becomes a law.

The business men of Atlanta will be present in large numbers.

Don't you fail to be there.

DROPPING COMPANIES I AND K.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The secretary of war has issued a general order directing enlisted men of companies I and K of each regiment to be transferred to other companies of the same regiment, the non-commis-

SIONED OFFICERS being attached for duty until vacancies occur, when they will be permanently assigned to companies where such vacancies exist. All instructions heretofore given limiting the number of enlisted men for a company of infantry are suspended until further orders. Officers on duty with companies I and K will be transferred to other companies from which officers are absent, either on detached service or on prolonged leave, and officers so absent will be transferred to companies I and K.

THE GRAVE INSTEAD OF THE ALTAR.

Suicide of a Young Man on the Eve of His Marriage.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 23.—G. Tate Carr, of Ocala, shot himself at Rome today on the eve of his marriage to Miss Ruby Weston, of the latter town, and the affair has produced a profound sensation. An Ocala special train was sent to Rome today, and he was taken to Rome on a special engine last night, a ride of twenty-one miles. The marriage was to have taken place at 6:30 this morning. A wedding breakfast was to follow, and a bridal trip to the west. Will Weston, a brother of the bride, assisted the groom to dress. His toilet was nearly completed, when Carr, who was in the room, and he was waiting something to protect himself in case of danger, and he got George Battie's pistol. Carr had been dealing extensively in phosphate lands and was reported to have made \$25,000 by a recent transaction. It is learned, however, that the cash did not materialize, and the failure to raise money by a loan for expenses of the wedding trip is supposed to have induced suicide. Carr came from Illinois five years ago and was a young man of good habits and business ability.

FIRE AT SPOKANE FALLS.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 23.—An incendiary fire destroyed \$180,000 worth of property here today. The loss is considered to be the largest of \$800,000. Among other property destroyed was the Monroe street bridge, \$40,000. Suspects have been arrested.

A NORWAY TOWN DESTROYED.

LONDON, July 23.—The town of Hammerfest, in Norway, has been almost destroyed by fire. The inhabitants have been rendered homeless and are in a starving condition. Provisions and clothing have been sent from Tromsø to the sufferers.

TELEGRAPH BRIEVITIES.

Small-pox is ravaging Egyptian villages. London stevedores have declared a boycott against steamers of the Allan line plying to Montreal.

Thirteen states are represented in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union assembly at Asheville, N. C.

The American schooner, William Rice, has been lost at sea. The whole crew of sixteen persons perished.

The city council of Chicago last night passed an ordinance granting the use of the lake front as a part of the site for the world's fair.

There was a protracted struggle in the democratic congressional convention of the Third North Carolina district yesterday. Forty-five ballots without result.

## GEORGIA IS READY TO LIVE AT HOME.

ABLE TO MAINTAIN OURSELVES.

We Will Gather Crumbs Under No Man's Table.

BUT PROUD AND DEFIANT AS KINGS

Our Men and Women Will Cling Together.

LET THE WHOLE WORLD TAKE NOTICE.

DALTON, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—Your correspondent, calling on a portion of the representative business men to find out their expressions as to the Lodge bill, and their opinion as to the remedy should it pass, as suggested by THE CONSTITUTION, finds them as follows:

D. K. McKamy, banker—Think the bill a crowning infamy. Boycott everything from the north.

John Black, mayor—The bill is an outrage. Boycott northern manufacturers.

W. A. Cannon, merchant—Opposed to the bill bitterly.

W. K. Moore, lawyer—Favoring THE CONSTITUTION'S remedy quietly, but firmly.

J. Townly & Son, merchants—The bill is an outrage on southern merchants.

F. Cappers, ex-mayor—Should the bill pass I would be in favor of cutting loose from everything above the Mason and Dixon line.

Dr. J. C. Bivings—I would favor anything, even to extreme measures, should it pass.

J. L. Smith—Boycott the north.

R. I. Peak, banker—THE CONSTITUTION is right from one end to the other. We ought to boycott the whole cursed thing.

G. M. Cannon, merchant—Boycott everything that smells of northern territory.

Dr. McKnight—I am in favor of carrying out THE CONSTITUTION'S idea to the letter.

H. B. Weatherly—We will knock it out on the first round with the biggest boycott the world has ever known.

T. A. Berry—I am going to await the action of the senate before ordering out a large shipment from Philadelphia.

Sam Loveman—We can live better without the north than with them.

Judge S. P. Maddox—The boycott is the key note to the situation, and I am sure that the people of the south will do so successfully.

J. E. Shumate—Should the bill become a law, its execution in the south would be a source of great irritation to our people, but

would not materially vary the results of elections. The planters of the south are now thoroughly organized, and are aroused by this bill. They may devise means to sell their cotton crop in foreign markets, and to ship it directly through southern points to foreign ports. If our wholesale merchants would purchase from foreign merchants and import to southern ports directly, and if our retail merchants would purchase from southern wholesale merchants only, and if the whole country would combine to foster southern manufactures to the exclusion of northern manufactures, we would achieve an independence worth more to our country than success in the late war would have been.

The passage of the Lodge bill, powerfully stimulating efforts in the direction indicated, may prove a godsend to our country.

Judge C. D. McCutchen—In the event of the passage of the pending force bill, I think some peaceful organization, such as was suggested in the editorial of THE CONSTITUTION, might do much good. If our southern people generally would cease to buy or use any article produced or manufactured in any state whose ruling politicians devote their energies to traducing and oppressing the southern white people, a great change, in my opinion, would be speedily effected in the feelings of northern republicans towards southern people. The bloody shirt would cease to wave so prominently, and the southern whites might even hope soon to have kind words, if not carresses, from many who have spent the prime of their lives in traducing and oppressing them.

A meeting will be called to give public expression of Dalton's business men, in which they will endorse THE CONSTITUTION for the stand it has taken in this matter.

WAYNESBORO IS ENTHUSED.

Waynesboro, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—A complete and careful canvass of the city of Waynesboro today of our merchants, shows a unanimous sentiment in favor of the boycott, and a most sincere and heartfelt approval of THE CONSTITUTION'S editorial in Sunday's issue. Not only is this the solid sentiment of our merchants, but all of our prominent farmers join in the movement without a dissenting voice. If our mayor was not away on an electioneering tour, a meeting of the people would be called to express our indignation in unqualified and forcible measures. They mean business, and are so determined that they would be and are willing to sacrifice commercial gain to effect their determined and unanimous interests to carry out the boycott to the letter.

Mr. R. O. Neely, of Wilkes, Neely & Jones, says: "We should form at some separate

town a joint stock wholesale house and buy from foreign markets the necessary fine goods, and give them to our merchants and farmers direct from the foreign markets, thus ignoring forever the manufacturers north of Mason and Dixon's line. Our people are determined to a man to fight by every means known to them the force bill, and if it is thrust upon us there will be a sure revolution in the trade of the south."

OCONEE KNOWS HER RIGHTS

And is Brave Enough to Speak Right Out.

WATKINSVILLE, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—In the democratic county mass meeting, called to arrange for the nomination of state house officers, Senator James R. Lyle, that noble and chivalrous gentleman, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously with a wild rebel yell:

Whereas, There is now pending in congress a bill known as the force bill, which threatens the liberties of this our southland; and

Whereas, We deprecate sectional issues and sectional strife, yet we feel and fully realize the urgent necessity of each white man standing firm and determined in defense of every right bequeathed us by our forefathers;

Whereas, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the grand and noble sentinel standing on the watch tower of her people's dearest rights, ever ready to sound the alarm, at every approach of the enemy, did, in an editorial on the twentieth instant, sound a note in which there is no uncertain sound;

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse said editorial in its entirety, and send our congratulations to its author, and three yells and a tiger for THE CONSTITUTION.

It was a large gathering of representative citizens from every section of our county, and the above resolutions were passed amid cheers.

NEWMAN IS AROUSED.

The Business Men of the City Denounce

NEWMAN, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Newman board of trade yesterday afternoon, representing over one hundred merchants and manufacturers, and an annual business amounting to \$2,000,000, the following resolutions were adopted: The federal election bill is calculated to work an irreparable injury to the business interests of the south if it should become a law; and

Whereas, The bill now pending in congress, and known as the federal election bill, is calculated to work an irreparable injury to the business interests of the south if it should become a law; and

Whereas, The Newman board of trade, representing the varied business interests of the community, and the business men of the north, are strongly disfavor and alarm upon the passage of any partisan measure, the force or effect of which will be to demoralize the social and business interests of our section; therefore, be it resolved, That we earnestly protest against the passage of the measure recently enacted by the lower house of congress, and now pending in the senate, known as the federal election bill, and appeal to the business men of the north to unite with us in the general protest now going up from every section of the south, and to use every influence in their power to secure the defeat of the measure.

The meeting was composed of representative conservative men, but all were thoroughly in earnest.

Sell Our Cotton to Europe Direct.

The president of one of the most important sub-alliances in south Georgia writes the following, which shows how the farmers are moved:

Editors CONSTITUTION: We can truly, from our hearts exclaim, God bless the man who penned that grand editorial in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, a fit day for heralding so grand, practical and eloquent a solution of the iniquitous force bill.

A million readers will be as grandly endeared and say an emphatic amen. "So note it be," and so shall it be.

The clarion note of the grandest paper south will be heeded, and the tribes of all these south lands will flock together and be as one man, and in loud and eloquent acclaim shout: "God bless the editor of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION!"

The Farmers' alliance, as one man, in all the southern states, will meet and solemnly swear not one bale of cotton will they sell to northern manufacturers. We will form direct trade alliances with England, France, Germany and all foreign countries, and will give them entire control of our cotton crop, and pledge them not to sell a single bale to a northern manufacturer this side of the ocean.

Yes, sir; we are prepared to make any sacrifice and go any length under the constitution to make the boycott effectual and make the chickens go home to roost. PRESIDENT SUB-ALLIANCE.

ELBERTON WILL JOIN THE BOYCOTT.

ELBERTON, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—The merchants and business men of Elberton and the farmers in the vicinity endorse most heartily every word of the editorial in THE CONSTITUTION of last Sunday, on "How to Meet the Force Bill."

A public meeting will be held which will show the people of Elberton and Elbert county are heart and soul in the movement.

THE Thing to Do.

LAGAN, Ga., July 23.—Editors CONSTITUTION: God bless you for the editorial in Sunday's CONSTITUTION on the "Home Rule League." You have struck the key note. It is the grandest thought ever presented to the southern people. It will more effectively bring about recognition of the rights of the people of the whole country than any other measure that has ever been thought of.

If organized, the "Home Rule League" will give a boom to southern enterprises heretofore so much neglected. We will not work it will bring capital from all the world to manufacture goods right here and the south with all her undeveloped resources will indeed become the garden spot of the world. Every thought of my mind, every word of my heart and all that I am goes out in perfect accord and hearty approval of the measure. It is the first ray of light that I have seen in years. I have talked with a number of citizens this morning. I have never seen so much interest and hearty endorsement. I think the country is ripe for the "Home Rule League," "force bill or no force bill." Would it not be a good idea to call the convention before the bill is passed?

God bless THE CONSTITUTION, and that it continue the sermon from the same text.

HENRY BAXTER, JR.

THE Sentiments of Every True Southerner.

WEST POINT, Ga., July 23.—Editors CONSTITUTION: As a subscriber to your daily issue, we congratulate you on your editorial of 20th instant, "The Force Bill," as reflecting my exact sentiments line for line, and doubtless those of every true southerner, and that none daily allow me to be so bold as to "govern themselves accordingly."

It is the only course that will wake them up both north and west to their own interest and equal justice to be done. We will not work it will bring capital from all the world to manufacture goods right here and the south with all her undeveloped resources will indeed become the garden spot of the world. Every thought of my mind, every word of my heart and all that I am goes out in perfect accord and hearty approval of the measure. It is the first ray of light that I have seen in years. I have talked with a number of citizens this morning. I have never seen so much interest and hearty endorsement. I think the country is ripe for the "Home Rule League," "force bill or no force bill." Would it not be a good idea to call the convention before the bill is passed?

## REPUBLICANS ARE ALARMED

AND URGE THE SENATE TO HALT.

The Birmingham Republicans in Mass Meeting

TAKE ACTION AGAINST THE FORCE BILL.

The True Blue White Men of Louisiana

WILL FOLLOW THE LEAD OF GEORGIA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 23.—[Special.]—A number of prominent republicans met this afternoon, and after a full discussion of the Lodge bill a memorial to the senate, prepared by ex-Governor Smith, was adopted. It will be signed by a large majority of the leading republicans of this city and forwarded to Washington without delay.

WHAT THE MEMORIAL RELATES.

The memorial is a lengthy one, and offers many reasons why the Lodge bill should not become a law. The principal one urged is that the bill is not in accord with the spirit or letter of the constitution of the United States.

It gives the president too much power, and the appointment of so many federal office holders for life is contrary to the principles of a government by the people. In fact, the tendency of the bill is to take the government out of the hands of the people. Therefore, it is not in accord with our republican institutions, and is dangerous to the general welfare.

DANGEROUS TO THE PARTY.

Another reason urged against the passage of the bill is that it is dangerous to the best interests of the republican party in the south, and will not accomplish any permanent good. It will tend to drive away the large, independent vote in the south, drive out the best element of the party, and make the south solidly democratic for ever. It is also urged that it will disturb the commercial relations of the country, retard the progress of the south and depreciate values in this section. The senate is asked to defeat the bill in the interest of the whole country and the republican party.











## THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 24, 1890.

## An Invitation.

To the people of Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Alabama Atlanta extends an invitation to witness a midsummer display of her business, her industries and her resources.

In many respects this display, which, with its appropriate accompaniments, is known as Atlanta's Midsummer Festival, will be unique of its kind. In character, extent and general interest, it will be the most remarkable affair of the kind that has ever been seen in this country. It will, in fact, be a picturesque panorama, presenting in rapid succession all the features that go to make up the growing cracker city.

The forces and elements of a great town are to be placed on wheels, and Atlanta wants her friends to see the sight.

The railroads will sell half fare tickets from all points, so that all the people of the region roundabout may have an opportunity to see Atlanta in holiday attire. The CONSTITUTION advises all its readers in particular, and everybody in general, to join with Atlanta in her midsummer festival.

Attached to the tickets which the railroads will sell, will be coupons of admission to Piedmont park, where there will be an interesting entertainment, during which the children's elephant will be introduced to the public.

## Busy Southwest Georgia.

Take a trip over southwest Georgia if you want to see a busy section of the state—not that there is a lack of business elsewhere; but the people of that particular section seem to be more active than ever in the development of the country, and the ceaseless hum of trade, the busy rush of manufactures, the new enterprises under way will excite the wonder and admiration of the traveler.

If southwest Georgia in the past was thought to be a slow and sleepy section, she has more than redeemed herself in the small space of six months. It may be said that the country is just growing out of itself into the splendid realization of the highest hopes of the enterprising and patriotic men who have never wavered in their faith and devotion to it. It is moving, and the people are making it move.

Wary of waiting for foreign capital to come to their rescue, the citizens of this prosperous section have rolled up their sleeves and blazed the way themselves, and now the capital is coming; the towns are rising in the wilderness—rising into grand and beautiful proportions, and a thrill of new life and energy is pulsing through the land.

THE CONSTITUTION congratulates the people on the work they have accomplished and the work they have mapped out for the future—not that they need encouragement, for this work is of itself encouragement enough for splendid achievement in the future; but we are constrained to applaud their noble efforts in the development of the state and to bid them Godspeed in their labors.

Southwest Georgia is keeping up with the procession; she is moving, and you can see the sparks fly from the bright, swift wheels!

## An Economic Experiment.

Some time ago a number of citizens at Des Moines, Iowa, organized a club for the purpose of studying and discussing Edward Bellamy's socialistic ideas.

The members of the club have at last decided to found a colony, probably near Lake Charles, Louisiana, which shall be as far as possible complete within itself, and which shall try the experiment of universal and just co-operation as opposed to the system of competitive industry.

Instead of accepting Bellamy's principles, "From each one according to his ability, to each one according to his need," the colonists will adopt this policy, "An equal opportunity for all, and a reward for each according to his deeds."

Among the basic principles of the community are these: Man alone is nothing but a savage; he can support existence, but that is all. It is only in and through society that he can obtain wealth and culture. Wealth is the product of man's labor expended upon the earth, which is God's gift to the race. No man should be allowed to monopolize the natural resources, and levy a tribute on his fellow man for the opportunity to labor. Each man is entitled to just so much liberty, and must allow equal liberty to every other man. Each man should receive the full product of his labor, except an amount sufficient to discharge his debt to society through whose aid he can do effective labor.

The constitution and by-laws make due provision for the commerce, manufactures and agriculture of the colony, the building of homes and storehouses, and the settlement of disputes by arbitration. Eight hours will constitute a day's work, and 30¢ per hour will constitute the basis of exchange for labor. Goods may be purchased from the stores with the labor-time checks provided by the colony. Each stockholder contributes \$500, but upon his expulsion, resignation or death the value of his capitalization shall be apportioned out of the common stock and paid over to himself, his heir, or successor, without any increase, interest or earned profits.

Briefly described, the colony is simply a co-operative society, without the extreme policy of Bellamy. A similar community has been in existence for five years in California, and if the Iowans who go to Louisiana are honest, industrious, law-abiding citizens they will find no obstacle in their way.

But in the long run these reformers will find that there is little room in the world for fancy ideas. Life is a series of continuous battles. It is a ceaseless warfare, and the man that holds his own or a little more than his own will have to be a good fighter. It is useless for a few hundred people to get together and pass a resolution that after a certain date each man shall be an angel. They might as well resolve that in future water shall run up hill.

These attempts to establish little Utopias show a bright and pleasant side of human nature, but they have their brief day, and their simple inhabitants seek other fields, poorer and wiser and with hearts full of bitterness. The great mass of mankind must submit to the survival and rule of the fittest, and helplessly and hopelessly see the weak crushed by the strong. We cannot escape the inevitable.

## The South and the Force Bill.

The New York World characterizes the proposed southern boycott as midsummer madness, and there are hints from other metropolitan sources that an attempt to put the boycott in operation will hurt the south in the house of its friends. We are given to understand, in language somewhat shy and vague, that the business men and merchants of the north are opposed to the bill, but that the threat of a boycott will solidify the north, lead to the passage of the bill, and turn the democratic states of the north over to the republicans. In other words, when the harassed and oppressed south proposes to protect itself from partisan tyranny by the same method that both parties have approved in the case of Ireland, we are told that our northern friends will turn against us with the political bull and chain.

In our opinion the utterances of these metropolitan editors are premature, to say the least. They have not taken the time to discover the drift of opinion among their readers. Nevertheless it is interesting to be told that the south has friends at the north who are opposed to the force bill, but who will proceed to favor it if the boycott is insisted on. This is midsummer logic. If the force bill is defeated or postponed, there will be no boycott. Do the "friends" of the south propose to sit still at the north, permit the force bill to be adopted without a protest on their part, and then favor it after it has become a law because the south takes measures to protect itself against partisan and sectional legislation? We may be permitted to remark here, in passing, that after the bill becomes a law the attitude of the north will be immaterial to the south. The blow, aimed at the liberties of the people and the freedom of elections will have fallen, and the attitude of the north will count for nothing whatever.

Why does the south propose to boycott? If the tender and sensitive feelings will permit them to take a bird's-eye view of the situation, they will perceive that the explanation is very simple indeed. The boycott is the last resort. If the south is to be treated as a new Ireland for the republican Tories and bourgeois to oppress, all that it can do is to employ one of Ireland's most successful methods of resistance—a method that has been unanimously endorsed by the liberty-loving people of this country. We have been told that the merchants, business men, capitalists and conservative classes of the north are opposed to the force bill, but we have seen no sign of their opposition. They are as placid and as contented over their new plan to "raise hell in Georgia" and the south as they would be over an addition of \$2.75 to the river and harbor bill. Their opposition to the bill is altogether negative and passive; they probably think the bill is wrong in principle, and so forth, and extremely partisan, et cetera, but they are too busy to take more than a passing interest in the matter. They care nothing for the result of the bill, and do not appreciate the disastrous results it would bring about in the south. When and where have the business men of the north manifested their opposition to the bill? What pressure have they brought to bear on congress to prevent its passage?

The truth is, as our esteemed northern contemporaries very well know, that the business men and conservative elements of the north have made no manifestation of their opposition whatever. They are permitting Quay and Reed and Chandler and Harrison to dictate the adoption of this infamously partisan measure. Now the people of the south have instinctive knowledge of the fact that the conservative elements of the north can arrest the progress of the force bill by merely giving the signal of their disapproval. If they fail to give this signal the bill will become a law and the whole south will be given over to the disorganization and demoralization that prevailed during the reconstruction period.

So far as the south is concerned this force bill is of vital importance. It is the culmination of the venomously progressive legislation by means of which the republicans have tortured and humiliated the south. The enemies of the republic are vigorously pushing it forward, and the north is regarding it placidly and contemptuously while it smokes its pipe and dozes. Meanwhile, the new south—the industrial south—has developed a new disposition. If it is to be outlaid by the republicans, with the direct or indirect consent of the north, it proposes to look after its own interests, with an eye single to their protection and development.

We may say to the New York Herald that this is not bulldozing, but business. It is not even in the nature of a threat. It is the logical and inevitable outcome of the effort to sectionalize and politically outlay the white people of the south. It is a necessity forced on us. Our people have submitted to all the oppressive measures forced on them, to insults, and to bitter humiliations; and they have made no serious protest against the threats of such men as General Sherman, who recently appeared as the negroes to use the torch and the dagger, but they cannot submit to the conspiracy of the

republican partisans to make political outlaws of them. We must take care of our interests and ourselves in a peaceful and legitimate way, without making a threat or striking a blow.

After twenty-five years of peace, loyalty and progress, we cannot permit the south to be turned into an Ireland at the bidding of republican Tories and sectionalists.

The way for the people of the north to demonstrate that they are not in favor of making political outlaws of the people of the south is to make such a demonstration against the force bill as will defeat it. This suggestion is not a threat, nor is it what the Herald calls dictation.

Nevertheless, if the force bill passes, the boycott will be on!

## The Meeting This Morning.

The business men of Atlanta will hold the most important meeting in their history at the chamber of commerce this morning.

The object of the meeting will be to consider the force bill, and the best way of meeting it. There will be nothing partisan or political about it. Our business interests, and their danger under the bayonet election law will be discussed, and a plan of action decided upon.

The state convention of grocers will assemble in the hall at 10 o'clock, but their interest in the vital issue of the hour has induced them to arrange their programme so as to enable them to go into a joint meeting with the business men of Atlanta at 11 o'clock.

With those two bodies—the state convention of grocers and our home business men—in joint session, the mass meeting will be a large one, and will represent the intelligence and commercial interests of the state.

Let the merchants and manufacturers of Atlanta turn out en masse this morning. No matter what their views are regarding the burning question of the hour, they should attend the meeting and counsel with their brethren.

The mass meeting this morning will have it in its power to make its voice heard throughout the north. Such an opportunity should not be neglected. Atlanta and Georgia will be heard from today!

## Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water.

Some of the republican monopolists of the north hold it to be rank treason or rebellion when the southerners talk of commercial and industrial independence.

They have pocketed our earnings so long that they regard them as their own for all time to come.

They would not only deny us home rule, but they would also transact all our business, and hold our merchants and farmers and people in a serfdom, rendered worse by a robber tariff and bayonets at the ballot box.

Suppose we quietly submit, and by a self-abasement unparalleled in history, allow a despotism to be firmly established, while every dollar that we earn goes to enrich our enemies?

Will such a course restore our rights, soften the hearts of our oppressors, and make us free?

Will it not, on the contrary, make us mere hewers of wood and drawers of water? Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the Almighty has implanted in every man's heart the instinct of self-defense.

The spectacle of a brave and persecuted people making sacrifices for loyalty, peace and honor, and relying upon nothing but their own labor, trade and progress to make them free and independent, will enlist the sympathies of the civilized world. In all history there is not a picture at once so pathetic and heroic.

We have only to stand for the right, and millions of our brethren at the north will soon come to our aid with the rallying cry: "The cause of the south is our cause!"

Our medicine begins to work. We gave our northern brethren a taste of it two weeks ago, and a full dose last Sunday. Already they are rushing to the front with the declaration that they are against the force bill, and have been all the time. The business north is remarkable for its horse sense.

The soda water trust has exploded with a fizz.

REED's quorum has deserted him. Republicans, as well as democrats, love their turn punch.

MR. HARRISON is so engrossed with the real estate syndicate that he has headquarters in the white house that he has forgotten to furnish the house with the Behring sea correspondence.

EDITOR RUSSELL, of Cedarhurst, Ga., and Speaker Reed both wear broad silk sashes on their respective stomachs. Editor Russell should get a blue one.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON has deserted his Washington saloon and gone to Saratoga. They say it is an easy matter to taper off on congress water.

THE New York World says the boycott idea is midsummer madness, and goes to remark that the force bill will be defeated. Very well. If the force bill is defeated, the boycott will be a myth, and the north and south will wander through the fields gathering flowers and shekels—principally shekels.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

SIX YEARS ago the New York Critic published the names of "forty immortals" of this country. Nine of them have since died, and the surviving members have elected distinguished literary men to fill their places. The south is represented among the newly-elected members by Joel Chandler Harris.

In declining when a man said recently: "I have no prejudice whatever against the use of liquor, I think the question is purely personal, and I decided for myself years ago. I had always been in the habit of drinking, and had never found that I allowed liquor to interfere with business or duty. But once when I was in Salt Lake City, that was years and years ago, I made a speculation in eggs. I bought up all I could, equipped a wagon train to take them to mining camps in Idaho, and had prepared to start. It was fall and I had decided to start on a certain evening in order to lose no time in getting beyond the mountains, where there was danger of getting caught in a storm and losing all my eggs. But the prospect of a long wagon journey was not a cheerful one, and in bidding farewell to my quarters, I soaked myself with drinking. I did not become drunk. I have never been drunk in my life, but I came to the conclusion that one

day more or less would make little difference. It made all the difference in the world. I was caught in a storm which I should have missed had I started on time. I lost every egg, was forced to abandon a valuable train, and when I again landed in Salt Lake City was "broke." Drinking had interfered with my business one. In fact it nearly ruined me, when I should certainly have turned a pretty fortune. It has never cost me a cent since that time."

THE Rev. Mr. Cotton, of Tennessee, has professed the degree of D.D. Sam Jones is on the same line. He is reported to have said that he would sue any college that conferred the degree upon him.

THERE is a prospect of more labor trouble in England. A London letter says: "The trades unions are also everywhere moving for increase of pay and shorter hours. The ship joiners of the Thames have succeeded in their demand for an increase of wages to 7 shillings a day; the Northumberland coal owners have agreed to advance; the laborers in the Royal dock yard at Sheerness have passed resolutions calling for an increase of wages, and urging, somewhat reasonably, that the government ought to set an example to private employers of labor by paying a fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

THE newspapers are still discussing the effect of the victory of the gas strikers at Leeds. Attended, as the strike was, by determined violence on the part of the strikers, who set military and police alike at naught, and at length compelled a large and prosperous city, through its authorities, to yield to their terms, it is the most portentous event in labor annals that has ever occurred in England. The Leeds city council has been obliged to buy off for \$25,000 the claims of the men who were engaged, to take the place of the strikers, and who were hired for several months and all discharged at the demand of the latter when they returned to work at their own terms."

GEORGIA pine will last as long as any timber. Mr. B. Dean, of Clayton county, brought to this office yesterday a piece of pine from one of his sister's gate posts in Baldwin county that was perfectly sound after the posts had been in the ground for eighty-six years. The posts were hewn out about twenty years after the close of the revolutionary war.

## A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

The Georgia weeklies have written up Fort Valley to a lively extent. The editors are thankful for mercuries past and hopeful for more.

Editor Kersh is, perhaps, the only editor in the state who dines every day on Boston beans.

The Hon. Samuel Whitmore, of the Brunswick Times, is just climbing up the golden state. He is one of the youngest editors in the state, being yet in his teens, but he bids fair to be one of the best.

Editor Branham says he only composed one poem in his life, which was and is as follows: Georgia poets rush with any, and at length compelled a large and prosperous city, through its authorities, to yield to their terms, it is the most portentous event in labor annals that has ever occurred in England. The Leeds city council has been obliged to buy off for \$25,000 the claims of the men who were engaged, to take the place of the strikers, and who were hired for several months and all discharged at the demand of the latter when they returned to work at their own terms."

Bears are rearing around the country near Rome and Editor Graves is enjoying the hunting season on Colonel Turnbull's Texas pony.

A Georgia editor left a shirt at Fort Valley, and now he is going around with his duster buttoned clear up to the top of his neck.

Notwithstanding the cool spell of three days past, not a single nor married—Georgia editor has made a demand on his subscribers for a load of wood. How do the watermelon season cover a multitude of wants?

Ex-Editor Johnson, of Smithville, announces that he will be in Atlanta "long about mummification time," and as the mummification season is upon us now, he is expected to arrive any day.

MR. A. C. Lowrey, a Georgia editor who is now in Rhode Island, is now on the staff of the Birmingham Age-Herald. Mr. Lowrey's experience reaches from Tucson, Arizona, to Providence, and it is not surprising that he has gravitated to cosmopolitan Birmingham.

## GLIMPSES OF GEORGIA.

Buchanan court is in session this week, and a number of our lawyers are attending.

The census work for Carroll county is about completed, and from some estimates already published it is estimated that the county will have a population of over 25,000, a gain of over \$3,000 in the last decade.

One-half of Putnam county farms have suffered greatly from the hot dry weather of the past few weeks. Corn crops particularly will be short. "It is said to be unusually well laden with bolls, but the stalks are generally small for the season."

Miss Maggie Clarke, daughter of D. B. Clarke, of Gordon county, who recently graduated with honors at Dalton Female college, has been elected to the chair of history and English literature in that college, to begin with the fall term.

MR. C. J. Shelverson has a process on foot by which he confidently expects to see a cotton factory in full operation on a large scale in Austell before next fall.

A new banking corporation will open business in Grifton in a few weeks. The majority of the stockholders are residents of the town.

In Floyd county Monday night, a convict escaped from the chain gang and ran away with two of Captain Moore's best dogs. He was a trusty and secured one hour and a half the start of his pursuers, and was chased to Roundville mill on Silver creek, and then all traces of him were lost.

MR. Henry Thaxton, of Butts county, had the misfortune to lose a fine horse, one day recently. While plowing the horse became frightened and ran away, and by dashing headlong into a gulley, broke his neck.

Griffin capitalists have formed a stock company and will erect a brewery at that city soon. A large ice plant will be operated with it.

There is considerable rivalry between the S. A. & N. and Central railroads over the excursion to the colored firemen's tournament in Macon on the 30th. Both roads want to have the crowd.

The prospects for the corn crops in Lincoln are all that could be wished; one or two more rains and a tremendous yield will be assured.

MR. Daniel Swint, clerk of the superior court of Coweta county, and a prominent citizen of Newnan, died suddenly in that city Sunday.

Jack Nutt, a negro convicted of running a blind tiger in Griffin, has been sent to the chain gang for twelve months.

Riley Copeland, a negro boy about fourteen years old, was drowned while bathing in the Chattahoochee river.

Two fine mules were burned to death in a barn owned by W. W. Champion, six miles from Griffin, Friday. The mules were worth \$300. Mr. Champion has no insurance.

A new steamer to take the place of the St. Nicholas will soon be on the Darien route.

At Gilme, George Neely found a dynamite cap, and not knowing the danger therein, allowed his children to play with it for some time, when he concluded to try it on it. Of course it exploded, and resulted in blasting one of his eyes.

MR. Fletcher Pettit, who lives six miles east of Griffin, had the misfortune to have his house broken open and robbed last Sunday evening during his absence. Among the missing articles was his pocketbook, containing a sum of money, and \$50 in notes.

Lincolnton News: Mr. Bob Searies was arrested by Sheriff R. T. Collins last week on a requisition from the governor of Texas. It is charged that he committed an assault with intent to murder, in Accommodation county, Texas, in the year 1887. Searies was a white man, and killed, and Searies being at the time with Pittman, it is alleged that the two latter assaulted Blackburn as above stated. Mr. Searies was arrested and gave bond, but subsequently fled to Georgia, where he has remained since. He was lodged in jail here Tuesday, and the Texas authorities notified of his arrest.

W. C. Hall, of Franklin county, has a field of cotton that was deeply sub-soiled, and it now bids fair to more than double the yield on land not sub-soiled. Many weeks ago he had more than one hundred and fifty bolls and squares.

An electric light company was organized in Waynesboro on Monday. The required amount of capital was subscribed.

Wash. Ky., a thrifty colored farmer of Dooley county, was besieging Justice Phipps at

Hawkinsville Monday for a warrant for one, Frank Nichols, a negro preacher and "thunder" who had fished him to the amount of \$25. The only thing he had to show for his money was a little red flannel sack containing some queer looking rocks, barks and lumps of stone coal and a small quantity of quack-silver, with a verbal assurance that he would be free from enemies and burglars so long as he retained possession of the charm bag.

The tax returns of Tatnall county jumped over \$300,000 in 1889 in anticipation of the completion of the Savannah and Western road. This year the returns will be between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. In other words, the road has nearly doubled the value of property in Tatnall in two years.

The fruit crop is a failure in Lee county. One of the largest pear orchards in the state is located there.

Montezuma is to have a park which will be beautified with numerous fountains and statues. The Augusta district conference of the colored Methodist church will meet in Milledgeville Wednesday night, 24th, and continue in session until the following Monday. Bishop Holsely will preside. This district embraces fifteen or twenty appointments.

It became rumored at Newnan that the troubles of Miss Green, who committed suicide there a few days ago, began with a note written by a young attorney of the town to the ladies who kept the hotel where she was boarding. This rumor proved to be without foundation, as the ladies keeping the hotel say that no such note was sent them. But so intense was the feeling in regard to the matter that the gentleman in question was advised by his friends to withdraw from town until a calmer state of feeling prevailed.

## THE POLITICAL FIELD.

—R. J. Wilson, of Fannin county, announces in the Blue Ridge Post that he will be a candidate for clerkship of the next house of representatives. He is a well known ex-confederate.

—W. I. Hayward, of Hartow county, is a candidate for the lower house of the general assembly.

—The executive committee of Dooley county has ordered a primary on the 1st day of August at 9 o'clock in the county.

—The Mitchell county alliance has decided that it will have nothing to do with politics.

—A friend of Colonel D. G. Hughes writes as follows to THE CONSTITUTION: "I see that Colonel D. G. Hughes is a candidate for congressional nomination in the Macon district. He is one of the noblest men in the state, and is worthy of any honor and trust the people of Georgia may give him. He is a patriot, a true democrat, a leading farmer, a man of education, of fine speaking powers, and a noble gentleman."

—Carroll county's primary for representatives will take place August 20th, and a primary election for county officers will be held on the 15th of November.

—The negroes of Walton county will put two legislative candidates in the field. They have selected for the purpose of the primary election in convention in Monroe and nominate two candidates for the legislature, and to select a county republican executive committee.

—Pike county sends her delegates to the state convention unopposed.

—Mr. C. F. M. Bernhardt, of Savannah, is being brought forward by his friends as a candidate for the legislature. He is well known in railroad circles, is a workman, and is said to have ability to fill the position.

—Mr. T. J. Dempsey, who had been solicited by many of the voters of Butts county to enter the race for representative, has after considering the matter, declined the intended honor.

—B. C. Harris, a prominent farmer of Washington county, announces in this week's issue of the Sandersville Progress that he will be a candidate for the legislature.

—W. H. Robinson, who was a candidate for justice of the peace in Gwinnett county, has retired from the race.

—Judge Lawson, candidate for congress, will address the voters of Athens on the night of July 31st.

—Captain Mike Doyle, of Savannah, announces that he is a candidate to represent the first district in congress.

—Hon. Thomas W. Grimes has invited Hon. Henry R. Harris to a joint discussion in LaGrange on Thursday or Friday next.

—Mr. T. Y. Nash is a candidate for representative from DeKalb, and in this week's Lithonia News Era he publishes his platform.

—The democratic executive committee for the thirty-fourth senatorial district will meet at the court house of DeKalb county, at Decatur, on Monday, the 4th day of August, at 10 o'clock. The meeting is called for the purpose of calling a convention to nominate a senator for that district.

—The following political notice appears in this week's issue of the Walton News:

Whereas, I, H. F. Felker, one of the candidates for representative for Walton county, having petitioned the committee to postpone declaring the result of the primary election, held on the 19th instant, as to the representatives, until an investigation into the charges of fraud and other matters, and feeling it our duty to give the committee to give each candidate an opportunity to show any fraud, if any has been perpetrated, and to come and help him out.

Resolved, That we, the executive committee, accept said petition, and that we, the executive committee, do hereby postpone the primary election, held on the 19th instant, for the purpose of more thoroughly investigating the returns as to the representatives and declaring the result.

—Covington Star: Secretary Richards has kindly furnished us with the following extract from the official minutes of the county alliance, which meeting was held at Almon last Friday:

Resolved, That we endorse Hon. W. J. Norther and Hon. L. F. Livingston, for congress, from the fifth district, and Hon. Henry L. Graves, for representative. Resolution unanimously adopted.

In Newton county there are only two candidates in the field for representative, Hon. H. L. Graves and Hon. L. L. Middlebrook. There are also two candidates for congress, Hon. L. F. Livingston and Judge John D. Stewart.

It would be a powerful opposition to the force bill.

It is reported that the United States senate intends to put a force bill through under gal law. We hope that the democratic government, and the United States meet in open conference, with no preventing gal, and discuss the force bill at the same time as the senate, or a little before? And we think the interest of the country would be at least fairly divided between the two bodies. Let us have the conference of governors, though, sooner or later.

## Atlanta as an Example.

From the Columbia, S. C. Record.  
Atlanta has been built up by the energy of her people. They made it the centering place of many railroads, and each one brought trade to Atlanta. Columbia is the centering place of many railroads, too, and she has an unexcelled opportunity to bring to her as Atlanta has.

Atlanta has been built up by the energy of her people. They made it the centering place of many railroads, and each one brought trade to Atlanta. Columbia is the centering place of many railroads, too, and she has an unexcelled opportunity to bring to her as Atlanta has.

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Atlanta has been built up by the energy of her people. They made it the centering place of many railroads, and each one brought trade to Atlanta. Columbia is the centering place of many railroads, too, and she has



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THE PEOPLE.

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Whole Thing.

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them a chance.

There has been a peti-  
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ordered for the people to vote  
of the court house from  
Abbeville, the present county  
Politics lively down here. We have  
candidates for the legislature, Hon. James  
H. Denny and Rev. D. W. Taylor.

There are also seven candidates for sheriff,  
six white men and one negro.

Our efficient clerk, James M. Nixon, has no  
opposition. Our tax collector, D. McDuffie,  
has no opponent also. We have three candi-  
dates for tax receiver, Rev. R. Smith,  
Mr. J. F. Ryals and H. J. Stanford.

MR. ROBERT TODD

is the suggestion of Clayton County for the  
State Senate.

JOHNSON, Ga., July 23.—[Special].—The  
consolidated returns of the primary held in  
Clayton yesterday show that the following re-  
ceived the majority:

For governor, W. J. Northen.  
For secretary of state, Phil Cook.  
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THE FARMERS WIN.

The Alliance elect their entire ticket in  
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farmer candidate for representative, Mr. John  
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## SNELSON GETS IT.

THE DOUGLASSVILLE MEETING EN-  
DORESSES HIM.

The Disposition of a Resolution by Colonel  
Joe James Endorsing Governor Gor-  
don—Discussion About It.

DOUGLASSVILLE, Ga., July 23.—[Special].—  
The largest convention ever assembled in this  
county met here today.

The convention, by acclamation, unani-  
mously endorsed Northen, Livingston, Phil  
Cook, Wright, Hardeman, Lester for attorney  
general and Snelson for senator.

The general opinion is that the delegates to  
the state convention will favor Nesbitt for  
commissioner of agriculture.

A point of interest, and one upon which it is  
impossible to arrive at any satisfactory con-  
clusion, is the disposition made of a resolution  
introduced by Colonel Joe James. It was in  
reference to Gordon.

Colonel James first introduced a resolution  
endorsing General Gordon's administration as  
governor. Just as this motion was about to  
be put by the chairman, Colonel James inter-  
rupted him.

"It is not usual to endorse a candidate for  
United States senate," said he, "but if any-  
body wants to go further than I did in there,  
all right."

After a pause he added:  
"I believe I'll go further myself. I move  
that we endorse General Gordon for the sen-  
ate."

The vote was taken upon the motion already  
put by the chairman, without, it is believed,  
incorporating the endorsement for the senate.  
There are some who believe that the sense of  
the meeting was to endorse Gordon for the  
senate, but certainly a majority of those pres-  
ent were opposed to this and do not consider  
the delegation bound by that action.

In fact, very little attention was paid to the  
matter in the confusion, owing to the dis-  
tinct manner in which the motion was in-  
troduced and the indefinite manner in which  
it was voted upon.

Since the convention adjourned, though, con-  
siderable discussion has been had over the  
matter. The motion was wholly unexpected,  
and nobody felt authorized to voice the op-  
position to it. General dissatisfaction is ex-  
pressed that the matter was not more definitely  
considered, as long as it was considered.

THE BALDWIN CAMPAIGN.

Colonels Whitfield and Humber Being Run  
by Their Friends.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 23.—[Special].—  
With two candidates for aspirants for leg-  
islative honors, the political wave sweeps over  
Baldwin county. The brilliant and brainy  
Whitfield carries the colors of one, while the  
strong and honest Humber leads the other  
faction.

Neither candidate are aspirants for the  
office, and both state that they do not want it,  
and in the meantime their friends are both  
arguing their claims with an enthusiasm seldom  
seen in this county.

A good deal, in the shape of rumor, has been  
printed about the campaign, but nothing  
definite has been given the public. The  
correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION has seen  
both gentlemen, and can say nothing more  
than that either of them will accept, if nomi-  
nated.

The direct question of "Will you serve if  
nominated?" was put to Colonel Humber and  
he replied in substance, "I cannot easily an-  
swer your question. I believe it is the duty  
of every man to serve his country in whatever  
position his people think him best fitted to fill,  
and I should be unloyal if I did not serve them  
if called. On the other hand, if I say I will  
serve them if nominated, I appear as bidding  
for an office which heaven knows I do not  
want. I am physically, as well as financially,  
unable to accept of a position of honor."

Colonel Humber's friends say there will be  
no trouble about him serving and they are  
working like beavers for his election.

Colonel Whitfield's friends, on the other hand,  
have been from the beginning, about the same  
as Colonel Humber's. He was nominated by his  
admirers and showed into the race without his  
own consent. It is understood that his po-  
sition in regard to certain important questions  
has been misrepresented in a manner that will  
hurt him at the polls, and the last issue of the  
Union-Recorder contained two petitions sent  
Colonel Whitfield during his senatorial term,  
which shows that on the issue involved he did  
his duty as he conceived it. It is understood  
that Colonel Whitfield's friends are anxious  
for him and Colonel Humber to go before the  
people in joint discussion, but Colonel Humber  
is not in the race, so the campaign takes on  
an anomalous appearance.

The Farmers' alliance, as a body, have taken  
no stand on politics, though they were in a  
large majority the makeup of the recent demo-  
cratic mass meeting, and heartily endorsed  
that action. Mr. Richard Lamar, who has  
been the president of the organization in this  
county, said to your correspondent yesterday:  
"The Baldwin alliance has taken no part in the  
allied war on Mr. Blount. We were largely  
in the majority at the democratic mass meet-  
ing, which endorsed him for congress. I have  
tried all alliances now to stand by their con-  
victions, and, as individuals, assert their rights,  
but collectively, I am opposed to going into  
politics."

The alliance is divided as to its choice for  
representative as well as on the subsequey  
bill and other important questions. Both  
Colonels Whitfield and Humber are largely in-  
terested in agricultural pursuits, and either of  
them will give good service to all classes.

THE VOTES OF WILCOX

Will Have a County Site Removal Proposi-  
tion to Settle.

ROCHELLE, Ga., July 23.—[Special].—The  
democratic executive committee of Wilcox  
county met at Abbeville Saturday, July 19th,  
and endorsed W. J. Northen for governor and  
the old state house office.

There has been a petition filed with the  
ordinary of the county of 900 names and an  
election ordered for the people to vote on the  
removal of the court house from  
Abbeville, the present county  
Politics lively down here. We have two  
candidates for the legislature, Hon. James  
H. Denny and Rev. D. W. Taylor.

There are also seven candidates for sheriff,  
six white men and one negro.

Our efficient clerk, James M. Nixon, has no  
opposition. Our tax collector, D. McDuffie,  
has no opponent also. We have three candi-  
dates for tax receiver, Rev. R. Smith,  
Mr. J. F. Ryals and H. J. Stanford.

MR. ROBERT TODD

is the suggestion of Clayton County for the  
State Senate.

JOHNSON, Ga., July 23.—[Special].—The  
consolidated returns of the primary held in  
Clayton yesterday show that the following re-  
ceived the majority:

For governor, W. J. Northen.  
For secretary of state, Phil Cook.  
For comptroller general, W. A. Wright.  
For treasurer, R. U. Hardeman.  
For attorney general, G. N. Lester.  
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Mr. Norwood's most intimate friends state  
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Emanuel and Tatnall counties, however,  
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friends will be on the alert from now on, and  
Norwood will have to fight for everything else  
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He is expected back here from Washington  
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Lester is very strong with the farmers of this  
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## ALLIANCE ASSEMBLY

OF THE 34TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT  
MEETS.

The Alliance Favors Building Up Home En-  
terprises, and Has Something to Say  
About the Public Schools.

The alliance assembly of the thirty-fourth  
senatorial















## THE OLD DAYS OF EAST TENNESSEE, WHEN DAVY CROCKETT WAS RULER

And the Coon Skin Cap Was Very Stylish.

AN OLD VETERAN'S MEMORY AT WORK  
To Recall Some Interesting Phases  
of Old Campaigns.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 17.—[Special.]—Your correspondent is in possession of some interesting reminiscences of events that transpired in west Tennessee in ante-bellum days, which were furnished by a former resident of Tennessee, but who now lives in North Carolina. The first one mentioned is an incident connected with the election of President James K. Polk, which has never before found its way into print. Previous to his nomination as the democratic candidate for president Mr. Polk was the democratic nominee for governor of Tennessee, and it was then believed if he could successfully carry the democratic banner to victory he would stand a good chance to receive the presidential nomination. These were exciting times in Tennessee. The whigs and democrats being about equally divided. In Lauderdale county there lived a Tennesseean and prominent democrat named General James Connor, who was prevailed upon by Mr. Polk to make the race for state senator against the whig candidate, whose name was Livingstone. The district was hopelessly against the democracy, but it was thought that General Connor, owing to his great popularity, would reduce the whig majority, and thereby elect Mr. Polk governor. General Connor made the race, and it is said to have been the liveliest canvass ever made in that senatorial district. General Connor was defeated, but he reduced the whig candidate's majority about 1,000 votes, and this reduction brought about the election of Mr. Polk, and the consequent prominence of his name. When General Connor was making a canvass for congress in his district, he and Connor attended a public gathering of the yeomanry in one of the counties. Crockett wore a coon skin cap that day and made himself decidedly agreeable, but he had some opposition, and in order to gain more strength in that county he hit upon a novel scheme for securing votes. He went to General Connor and asked him to loan him his fine horse. The general at once consented and Crockett mounted the fiery charger and galloped up and down the road and in and out among the crowd yelling at the top of his voice, and occasionally halting and taking a drink of cider with the hard-fisted sons of toil. He would then gallop again, waving his coon skin cap and giving vent to more loud and keen yells. He repeated the antics several times and the crowd seemed to enjoy them hugely. When he returned the horse to General Connor he was asked what object he had in conducting himself in such a way, and he replied that it was a way he had employed for gaining friends, and that he had made two or three hundred votes there that day.

It is the general opinion that "Davy" Crockett was a rough, uncouth man, but General James Connor says that was not the case, but that he was quite cultured and could adapt himself to any kind of company, and it was this peculiarity in his composition that helped to elect him to congress. When he was at last defeated he left Tennessee. He was to all appearances crushed to the earth never to arise again, but history tells us of his subsequent valor and bravery at Alamo. It has often been said that "Davy" Crockett left Tennessee because Van Buren was elected president, and that in so doing he was only carrying out a determination previously settled upon. He had been heard to remark that if Van Buren was elected president he would no longer remain a citizen of the United States, but General Connor is of the opinion that he left Tennessee because he could not stand defeat.

Another incident, the truthfulness of which General Connor vouches for, is this: Before the war a man was on trial in Lauderdale county for murder. The circumstantial evidence against the man was very strong, and when the jury retired and took a ballot, the result was six for conviction, and six for acquittal. It remained this way for two days and nights, neither side showing any disposition to change their minds. At last one of the jury, named Silvertooth, proposed a game of seven-up, between the opposing sides, one man to be selected from each side and whoever won, the losing side were to stand by the result. This was agreed to, and Silvertooth, who was in favor of acquitting the prisoner, and another juror, who was strongly in favor of conviction, commenced the game. It was a hotly contested game, and each juror had scored six points when it came Silvertooth's time to deal. He shuffled the cards carefully, and dealt out a sufficient number to each, and then turned jack, which made him win the game, and which saved the prisoner's life. The six who were for conviction voted with the other six for acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

"Why, now I cannot get enough to eat," says one lady who formerly had no appetite but took Hood's Sarsaparilla.

An Enemy With the Rheumatism  
May be safely pool-poached. He is seldom at work. Look out for him, though, when he has used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for a while, for ten chances to one that beneficent restorative will make him well enough to come down upon you like a thousand of bricks when you least expect it. Dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, kidney complaints and malarial maladies are among the bodily afflictions completely "knocked out" by the Bitters.

This is the Season of the Year when Children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy 25c cents bottle.

The Columbus excursion crowd, who is in charge of Professor O. J. Wallace, colored, will leave for Columbus, Ga., 6:50 a. m. Saturday morning, July 25th, by the Central railroad, and arrive in Columbus 11:30 a. m. the same day. Round trip \$2. This will give everybody ample time to witness the great military drill that comes off in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

W. F. Parkhurst, Accountant and Commercial Examiner. Partnership and Corporation Settlements made. Serves as an Arbitrator, also Notary Public. 49 South Wood street, near Alabama. 9-13-1f



**SYRUP OF FIGS**  
**ONE ENJOYS**  
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

**Pearl's Soap**  
(Scented and Unscented)  
SECURES A  
BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.  
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

**RAILROAD COMMISSION  
TARIFFS.**

SEND 15 CENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION JOB  
Office and receive a copy of the classification  
of freight and passenger rates by the Georgia  
Railroad Commission revised to March 1st. This  
pamphlet will tell you the rate per 100 pounds to  
be charged by the railroad for any commodity,  
and is of great value to merchants.



**"GRAND LOTTERIA JUAREZ"**  
Under the Management of the  
Mexican International Banking Co., Concessionaries.  
Incorporated by the State of Chihuahua, Mexico,  
for Charitable Purposes.

**GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,**  
will take place in public at the city of Juarez (for  
verly Paso del Norte) Mexico.

**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1890.**

under the personal supervision of Gen. JOSE  
S. MOSBY, and Mr. CAMILO ARQUELES  
LES, both gentlemen of high standing.

**CAPITAL PRIZE, \$60,000.**

Only 60,000 Tickets! Only 60,000 Tickets!

WHOLE TICKETS \$4, HALF TICKETS \$2,  
QUARTER TICKETS, \$1.

**1 Prize of \$60,000.....\$60,000**

1 Prize of 10,000.....10,000

1 Prize of 5,000.....5,000

3 Prizes of 1,000 each.....3,000

10 Prizes of 250 each.....2,500

50 Prizes of 50 each.....2,500

100 Prizes of 25 each.....2,500

500 Prizes of 500 each.....250,000

500 Prizes of 100 each.....50,000

1914 Prizes amounting to.....\$125,970

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the  
Banco Nacional de Mexico Chihuahua has on de-  
posit from the Mexican International Banking Co.,  
the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of  
all prizes drawn in the Grand Lottery.

We further certify that we will supervise all the  
drawings of this Lottery, and that the same  
will be conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good  
faith towards all parties.

**JOHN S. MOSBY, Commissioner.**  
CAMILO ARQUELES,  
Supervisor for the Government.

If any ticket drawing a prize is sent to the under-  
signed, the face value will be collected and remitted  
to the owner thereof, free of charge.

**AGENTS WANTED.**  
For each state or territory, write to the under-  
signed, stating your address clearly, with  
State, County, Street and Number. More rapid re-  
sponse will be assured by your enclosing an en-  
velope bearing your full address.

**MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,**  
City of Juarez, Mexico, via El Paso, Tex.

**NOTICE.**  
Send remittances for tickets by ordinary letter,  
containing Money Order, issued by all express com-  
panies, New York Exchange bank draft or postal  
note. Address all registered letters to  
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,  
City of Juarez, Mexico, via El Paso, Tex.

**REJOY'S**  
**Blood Purifier**  
For the cure of Scrofulous Sores, Scrofulous  
Ulcers, Scrofulous Humors, and all scrofulous  
diseases. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary  
Contagious Blood Poison, Ulcers, Sores, diseases of  
the Skin, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Camp Itch,  
Rheumatism, Tetters, Pimples, Pain in the  
Bones, Ringworms, Scald-head, Boils, Eczema,  
Scurvy, Gonorrhea, Constitutional Blood Poison, Mer-  
curial Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Gen-  
eral Debility and all diseases arising from impure  
Blood or Hereditary Taint. Sold by send drug  
gists. Price \$1.00. Roy Remedy Co., Atlanta, Ga.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

**NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.**  
Col. C. J. WRIGHT, R. S. A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

**A Select School For Girls**  
MRS. G. H. DE JARNETTE,.....PRINCIPAL  
MISS SOPHIE H. THORNBURY, Preparatory  
Department.  
MRS. J. H. HAMMOND, French.  
MISS EMMA HAHN, Music.  
School opens September 11. 19 West Canal street  
6-12-1f.

**HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES**  
ATHENS, GA.

MADAME S. BOSNOWSKI and MISS C.  
BOSNOWSKI, Associate Principals.  
Location beautiful and healthful. A refined  
Christian home.  
Exercises resumed September 16, 1890.  
July 5-12-1f.

**BELLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL**  
BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

A thoroughly equipped school of high grade for  
boys and young men. For catalogue or informa-  
tion address W. R. ABBOT, Principal.  
Bellevue, Va. July 11-12-1f.

**MORELAND PARK**  
**MILITARY ACADEMY.**  
NEAR ATLANTA, GA.

A Training School for Boys.  
CHAS. M. NEEL, Supt.  
July 20-22-1f.



**THE GORDON SCHOOL.**  
THE ONLY HIGH STANDARD PRIVATE  
SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN THE CITY.

Send Name for Catalogue.

**ATLANTA - GEORGIA.**

**NASHVILLE** 2 buildings; 50 Officers; 400 Pupils.  
Vanderbilt privileges; Music, Art,  
Gymnasium, Swimming, Health Insurance,  
and all modern conveniences.  
For catalogue to the President,  
Young Ladies' Rev. Geo. W. F. PRICE, D. D.,  
July 11-12-1f. Send your wky 12c o w

**SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTH-  
MORE, PA.** opens 9th month, 1890. Thirty  
minutes from Broad St. Station, Phila. Under  
care of Friends. Full college courses for both  
sexes leading to Classical, Engineering, Scientific  
and Literary degrees. Healthful location, exten-  
sive grounds, buildings, modern shops, labora-  
tories and libraries. For full particulars ad-  
dress W. H. APPLETON, Ph.D., President.  
June 11-12-1f. Send your wky 12c o w

**Augusta Female Seminary**  
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.  
MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, PRINCIPAL.

Opens Sept. 4th, 1890; closes June, 1891.  
Unsurpassed location. Buildings, Grounds and  
appointments. Full corps of Teachers. Unrivalled  
advantages in Music, Languages, Elocution, Art,  
Bookkeeping, Physical Culture, Stenography and  
Typewriting.

Board, &c., with full English course, \$20 for  
the entire session of 9 months. Music, Art and  
Languages extra. For full particulars apply to  
the Principal for Catalogue  
July 11-12-1f. Send your wky 12c o w

**Kentucky Military Institute,**  
near Frankfort, Ky.

Session begins in March and closes in  
December, with vacation in winter.  
Address D. F. BOYD, Supt., P. O. Farmdale, Ky.  
6-28-90-430t. Tues 4th ur sat

**VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE**  
STAUNTON, VA. Mrs. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart,  
Principal.

The fall session opens September 18. Efficient  
teachers in every department. Superior ad-  
vantages in Music, Art and the Languages. Terms  
reasonable. Full particulars in terms apply  
to the Principal. July 15-12-1f. Send your wky 12c o w

**SOUTHCAROLINA COLLEGE**  
FOR Women

Columbia, S. C. This institution will open its ses-  
sion October 1st, 1890. The old Preston Place has  
been purchased for it by its founders, and a large  
and commodious building added to the mansion  
on the site. The new building is a fine structure,  
a byerian Institute for preparatory and academic  
instruction, and the South Carolina College for  
the higher education of women. For all its de-  
partments it has a faculty of sixteen professors  
and teachers, unexcelled in ability and experi-  
ence. Six of them are professors in the State Uni-  
versity, whose lectures and instruction will direct  
the education of the young ladies according to  
the methods and standard of the University, and  
give them unsurpassed advantages in the way of  
the higher education. For circulars address the  
President, Rev. W. E. AVERY, Columbia, S. C.  
June 24-thur sat.

**SEND FOR CATALOGUE**  
**SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE &  
SEMINARY.** Mrs. J. F. COX, Pres. LA GRANGE, GA.

July 11-12-1f. Send your wky 12c o w

**ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**  
of Houghton College—51 pages, 3 cuts—price  
Choice of Courses; Commercial Department;  
Library 17,000 volumes; good morals; health-  
ful mountain climate; very moderate expen-  
sures. Students from 15 states, Indian Territory,  
Mexico, and Japan. 38th year begins September  
17th. Address the President, Salem, Virginia.  
July 10-12-1f. Send your wky 12c o w

**HOLLINS INSTITUTE**  
VIRGINIA

For the higher education of young ladies, equipped with  
modern buildings, 25 acres of land, and a faculty  
of professors of both American and European training. Languages,  
Literature, Science, and Art. For circulars, address the President,  
Miss M. J. Hollins, Hollins Institute, Salem, Virginia.  
July 10-12-1f. Send your wky 12c o w

**WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE**  
MACON, GA.

Annual session begins October 1st.  
Catalogue Free. Rev. W. C. BASS, Pres.  
July 10-12-1f. Send your wky 12c o w

**TO WEAK MEN**  
Suffering from the effects of youthful excess, early  
debility, or any other cause, and feeling the need of  
a valuable tonic (sealed) containing full  
particulars for home cure, FREE of charge.  
A splendid medical work should be read by every  
man who is nervous and debilitated. Address  
Prof. J. C. POWELL, Woodstock, Ga.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All  
Trains from This City—Central Time.  
ARRIVE. DEPART.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.**  
No. 3, from Savannah..... 7 00 am  
No. 15, from..... 7 45 am  
No. 11, from..... 11 00 am  
No. 13, from Savannah..... 5 40 pm  
No. 13, from..... 10 15 pm

**WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.**  
From Chattanooga..... 7 00 am  
From Marietta..... 8 25 am  
From Rome..... 11 15 am  
From Chattanooga..... 1 15 pm  
From Marietta..... 2 40 pm  
From Rome..... 4 15 pm  
From Chattanooga..... 6 15 pm  
From Marietta..... 7 40 pm  
From Rome..... 10 15 pm

**ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.**  
From West Point..... 7 30 am  
From Atlanta..... 1 30 pm  
From West Point..... 4 50 pm  
From Atlanta..... 10 00 pm

**EAST TENN. VA. & GA. RY.**  
No. 14, from Savannah..... 7 00 am  
No. 12, from Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Memphis..... 11 00 am  
No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Memphis..... 11 00 am  
No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon, and Rome..... 10 15 am  
No. 13, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon, and Rome..... 10 15 am  
No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon, and Rome..... 10 15 am  
No. 13, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon, and Rome..... 10 15 am

**GEORGIA RAILROAD.**  
From Augusta..... 6 30 am  
From Covington..... 7 55 am  
From Decatur..... 10 10 am  
From Augusta..... 1 00 pm  
From Clarkston..... 2 20 pm  
From Clarkston..... 4 20 pm  
From Augusta..... 5 45 pm  
From Augusta..... 11 15 pm

**PIEDMONT AIR-LINE**  
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)  
From Lenoir..... 7 00 am  
From Washington..... 10 00 am  
From Washington..... 9 40 pm

**GEORGIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.**  
From Greenville..... 6 05 am  
From Lenoir..... 6 30 am  
From Greenville..... 1 15 pm  
From Lenoir..... 1 30 pm  
From Greenville..... 4 45 pm  
From Lenoir..... 5 15 pm  
From Greenville..... 10 30 pm

**ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.**  
From Fort Valley..... 6 15 pm  
From Fort Valley..... 8 00 pm  
From Fort Valley..... 10 20 am  
From Fort Valley..... 10 20 am

**RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD**  
COMPANY.  
(ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE DIVISION.)  
Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York.

Time Table in Effect Sep. Fast Mail, Express  
October 29th, 1889. No. 53. No. 51.

Leave Atlanta (city time)..... 7 10 am  
Arrive Spartanburg..... 10 20 pm  
Leave Spartanburg..... 10 20 pm  
Arrive Charlotte..... 11 30 pm  
Leave Charlotte..... 11 30 pm  
Arrive Greensboro..... 12 40 pm  
Leave Greensboro..... 12 40 pm  
Arrive Danville..... 1 30 pm  
Leave Danville..... 1 30 pm  
Arrive Washington..... 4 30 pm  
Leave Washington..... 4 30 pm  
Arrive Baltimore..... 6 30 pm  
Leave Baltimore..... 6 30 pm  
Arrive New York..... 9 00 pm

Leave Danville..... 10 50 pm  
Arrive Atlanta (city time)..... 12 10 am  
Leave Atlanta (city time)..... 12 10 am  
Arrive Norfolk..... 12 10 am

Leave Spartanburg..... 10 30 pm  
Arrive Hendersburg..... 10 30 pm  
Leave Hendersburg..... 10 30 pm  
Arrive Hot Springs..... 10 30 pm

Leave Greensboro..... 11 00 pm  
Arrive Durham..... 11 00 pm  
Leave Durham..... 11 00 pm  
Arrive Raleigh..... 11 00 pm  
Leave Raleigh..... 11 00 pm  
Arrive Charlotte..... 11 00 pm  
Leave Charlotte..... 11 00 pm  
Arrive New York..... 11 00 pm

**LULA ACCOMMODATION.**  
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)..... 6 40 pm  
Arrive Atlanta (city time)..... 7 10 pm  
Leave Atlanta (city time)..... 7 10 pm  
Arrive Atlanta (city time)..... 7 40 pm

**ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.**

Leave Atlanta (city time)..... 11 0 am  
Arrive Athens (city time)..... 11 40 am  
No. 40 arrives from Lenoir..... 7 50 am  
No. 40 arrives from Washington..... 11 00 am  
No. 40 arrives from Washington..... 11 00 am  
No. 40 and 51 connects at Cornelia for Tallulah Falls daily.

**Fullman Sleeping-Car Service.**  
No. 50 has Pullman Sleeper New York to Atlanta.  
No. 52, Pullman Sleeper Washington to New Orleans and Washington to Birmingham.  
No. 51, Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to New York.  
No. 53, Pullman Sleeper New Orleans to Washington, D. C., and Birmingham to Washington, D. C.  
Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office, and No. 12 small house, Washington, D. C.

**JAS. L. TAYLOR, L. L. McCLESKEY,**  
Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Div. Pass. Ag't,  
Washington, D. C. Atlanta, Ga.  
C. E. SERGEANT, Passenger Agent.

**RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD**  
THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RY. DIVISION.

The completion of this important thoroughfare  
to Greenville and Spartanburg on the Mississippi  
River, the southernmost direct and  
short line to the west, southwest and northwest.  
All under one management from Washington,  
D. C., to the Mississippi river.

**May 25, 1890.**

No. 58. No. 50. No. 52. No. 54.  
Daily. Daily. Daily. Daily.

Ly Atlanta..... 9 00 am  
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# Georgia Bonds For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE AND IMMEDIATE DELIVERY A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NEW  
 State of Georgia three and one-half per cent Bonds. Correspondence solicited. Parties desiring  
 estate or trust bonds to invest will do well to buy these bonds while they are on hand. State bonds are  
 only bonds positively free from taxation. These bonds are a better investment than government bonds  
 and they will be higher.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, 13 E. Alabama street.  
 July 6-dtf col in page

## \$10,000 Worth of Gas Fixtures!

That must be sold to reduce stock.

### SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR NEXT 20 DAYS

2 Light Fixtures and Globes from \$2.00 Up.  
 3 " " " " " \$3.00 Up.

We will save you money. Call and see us.

## Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

— ne26—diffusers sun tues

MY GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

## JOSEPH THOMPSON,

### Distiller and Wholesale Liquor Dealer!

SOLE AGENT FOR ACME CUTTER  
 OLD FORRESTER  
 MARYLAND CLUB  
 ALL - LEADING - BRANDS - CHAMPAGNES - KEPT - IN - STOCK  
 HAVE A FULL LINE OF FINE DOMESTIC WINES. IMPORTED CIGARS RECEIVED MONTHLY  
 SOLE AGENT FOR ANHAUSER BUSCH BEER.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF  
 RHINE  
 MADERIA  
 SHERRY  
 CLARET  
 SAUTERNES  
 WINES

## JOSEPH THOMPSON,

21 and 23 KIMBALL HOUSE. . . . . ATLANTA, GA

April 6-dty

## CAPITAL CITY BANK

### OF ATLANTA, GA.

Geo. W. Parrott, President | C. A. Collier, Vice President. | Jacob Haas, Cashier

### CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$480,000

Individual Liability Same as National Banks.

Transacts a general banking business. Commercial paper discounted. Loans made upon re-  
 proved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe  
 made on the most favorable terms. We draw our own

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE

on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries. Irrevocable  
 units of individuals, banks, bankers, firms and corporations. Issue

### DEMAND CERTIFICATES or book in SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

to draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days.  
 4 per cent per annum if left six months. 4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.  
 May 12-y.

## ENGINES, BOILERS & STEAM PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

### SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS.

Friction Clutch Pulleys,  
 Rubber and Leather Belting,  
 PACKING,  
 HOSE,  
 &c.

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

## MACHINERY

FITTINGS,  
 IRON AND BRASS VALVES,  
 Injectors & Inspirators,  
 FEED WATER HEATERS,  
 Railway, Mining, Machine Shop,  
 AND MILL SUPPLIES AND TOOLS

## R. H. RICHARDS & CO., 59 S. Broad St., ATLANTA, GA.

F. J. DUDLEY. | D. E. WILLIAMS.

## YELLOW PINE LUMBER COMPANY,

Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber. Large stock  
 and fair prices.

Office and Yards Corner Humphries and Glenn Sts., on East Tenn. Railroad

Telephone 897. -10-2m

### PASSENGER SCHEDULE

## GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILROAD

### SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

Taking Effect July 6, 1890. Standard Time. 90th Meridian.

GOING SOUTH.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
At Macon, Union depot.....	11 00 a.m.	7 00 p.m.	5 30 a.m.
At Cordale, junction S. A. & M. R'y.....	1 30 p.m.	9 40 p.m.	8 00 a.m.
At Tifton, junction B. & W. R. R'y.....	3 30 p.m.	11 40 p.m.	10 00 a.m.
At Tifton.....	2 30 p.m.	12 10 a.m.	11 00 a.m.
At Valdosta, junction S. F. & W. R. R'y.....	6 08 p.m.	2 11 a.m.	12 30 p.m.
At Jasper.....	6 17 p.m.	2 20 a.m.	1 00 p.m.
At Lake City, junction F. C. & P. R. R'y.....	7 20 p.m.	3 22 a.m.	1 30 p.m.
At Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot.....		6 25 a.m.	
At Hampton, Junction F. C. & P. R. R'y.....	9 14 p.m.	6 41 a.m.	3 15 p.m.
At Palatka, Union Depot.....	10 40 p.m.	8 09 a.m.	4 40 p.m.
At St. Augustine via J. St. A. & H. R. R'y.....		10 10 a.m.	

GOING NORTH.

	No. 5.	No. 4.	No. 11.
At St. Augustine via J. St. A. & H. R. R'y.....	5 50 a.m.	7 30 p.m.	5 30 a.m.
At Palatka Union Depot.....	7 40 a.m.	9 15 p.m.	7 40 a.m.
At Hampton Junction F. C. & P. R. R'y.....	7 50 p.m.	7 30 p.m.	
At Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot.....		7 30 p.m.	
At Lake City, Junction F. C. & P. R. R'y.....	10 00 a.m.	10 40 p.m.	10 30 a.m.
At Jasper Junction, S. F. & W. R'y.....	11 05 a.m.	11 45 a.m.	11 30 a.m.
At Valdosta Junction, S. F. & W. R'y.....	12 12 p.m.	1 01 p.m.	12 40 p.m.
At Tifton, Junction B. & W. R. R'y.....	1 33 p.m.	2 22 p.m.	1 50 p.m.
At Tifton.....	2 08 p.m.	3 20 a.m.	2 30 p.m.
At Cordale Junction, S. A. & M. R'y.....	3 24 p.m.	4 35 a.m.	3 40 p.m.
At Cordale.....	3 34 p.m.	4 45 a.m.	3 50 p.m.
At Macon, Union depot.....	6 40 p.m.	7 50 a.m.	6 50 p.m.

New and elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars on trains Nos. 3 and 4.  
 All trains arrive and depart from union depot. Macon, except No. 11 and 14, accommodate  
 everything possible for the entertainment of the guests.  
 J. T. HOGG, Gen. Pass. Agt.  
 A. C. KNAPP, Traffic Mgr.  
 E. R. PATTERSON, Soliciting Agt., 6 Wall street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

## The Oconee White Sulphur Springs Hotel

### HALL COUNTY, GA.

### Open for the Season July 1st.

Unrivaled in its advantages as a Health Resort and in the Medi-  
 cal Qualities of the waters.

Extensive alterations and improvements have just been effected,  
 thereby adding to the convenience and pleasure of the guests. The hotel  
 and cottages have been fitted throughout with electric bells. Western  
 Union telegraphic office in the hotel.

This beautiful and romantic place is situated fifty-seven miles from Atlanta, on the  
 and Danville system; is well known throughout the south, and is a favorite resort for  
 at least of southern society. It is cool and pleasant in the hottest weather.

Special attention is paid to the table. An abundance of the best varieties of fresh  
 produce is produced on the property.

Colonel Bouton, the well-known hotel manager, will have charge of the hotel, and will  
 do everything possible for the entertainment of the guests.

On and after July 1st, the hotel hacks will meet all trains arriving at White Sulphur  
 on the Richmond and Danville railroad.

Horses and carriages kept at the springs for the convenience of  
 guests.

Rates range from \$40 to \$60 per month, according to location of  
 room. Satisfactory rates for shorter periods. Special rates for families  
 and the season.

For further particulars, address

## JOHN MARTIN,

## THE SOUTHERN

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